

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
For the "CHINA MAIL"
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our agents at
the following ports:—
Canton. PATEL & Co.
Fookien. SHOOTER & Co.
Shanghai. A. S. WATSON & Co.
Yokohama. KERRY & WATSON
Manila. A. S. WATSON & Co.

No. 18537.

號二十月五年六十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

NOTICE.
Engineer Co.—Details of duties as
Lieutenant from 16th to 31st inst. have
been posted on notice board at Head-
quarters.

LEAVE.
Pte. Loch Bennett is granted one
year's leave of absence from the Colony
with effect from 15th inst.
Pte. H. Bates is granted one year's
leave of absence from the Colony with
effect from the 8th inst.
Pte. Robinson is granted leave of
absence from the Colony from 16th inst.
to 15th June, 1916.

PARADES.
Parades for Saturday, 13th inst.:—
7.00 a.m.—Signalling Section "A" and
"B" Classes at Headquarters.
PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK:
Monday, 15th inst.:—
7 to 8 a.m.—Signalling Section "C"
Class at Headquarters.
Tuesday, 16th inst.:—
5.15 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—
Musket exercises at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co.—
M.G. drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units—Squad
drill at Headquarters under Sergt. Major
Highly.

5.15 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section—
Instruction at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co.—
Infantry drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A"
"B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section H.K.V.C.
drill on Polo ground under Staff Sergt.
Talbot.

Wednesday, 17th inst.:—
7.00 a.m.—Signalling Section "C"
Class at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Co. at Head-
quarters.
5.00 p.m.—Scouts Co. No. 1 Section
Squad drill and Skirmishing at Head-
quarters.

Thursday, 18th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M.G. Co.)—Squad drill at
Headquarters under Sergt. Major Highly.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A"
"B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section H.K.V.C.
drill on Polo ground under Staff Sergt.
Talbot.

5.00 p.m.—Scouts Co. No. 2 Section—
Squad drill and Skirmishing at Head-
quarters.
Friday, 19th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Defaulters drill at Head-
quarters under Co. Sergt. Major Wicheil.
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Right Section
M.G. Co.—Squad drill at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery gun drill
at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will
attend. Hongkong members will parade
at 5 p.m. Star Ferry Wharf Hongkong
and proceed to Gun Club Hill by 5.05
p.m. ferry.

6.00 p.m.—Scouts Co. No. 3 Section—
Squad drill and Skirmishing at Head-
quarters.
Saturday, 20th inst.:—
7.00 a.m.—Signalling Section "A" and
"B" Classes at Headquarters.
DETAILS.
On duty to-night: No. 1 Section Art.
Btry.
On duty to-morrow night: Left Section
M.G. Co.
Next for duty: Right Section M.G. Co.
Orderly Officer till 16th inst.: Lieut.
Weall.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
6,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built
Steel Building (Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.



SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
OLD TOM AND DRY.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG and CHINA.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Telephone No. 616.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1/2" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

601

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.
No. 84 Queen's Road Central.
TEL: No. 254.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE RESOURCES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £2,141,593
Branches £2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £337,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road

LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
By
EXPERIENCED HANDS
Novels, Magazines,
Ladies' Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.
12, D'Agular Street
Hongkong, July 5, 1915 531

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be
better, if Equalled. For Bread
Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wines &
Liquors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers,
Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS, taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." TELEPHONE No. 212.

VICTORIA THEATRE

OF
FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1916.

A Great Sensational Week-end Programme.
THE MOST STARTLING FILM EVER EXHIBITED

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

3rd & 4th EPISODES.

Comedies:—
WIFFLES & HIS PAIR RELATIVES (Coloured).
FATTY'S DEBUT (Keystone Comic).
COL. HEZZA LIAR & THE GHOST.

Interesting:—
WHEN FLOWER LAND AWAKES IN JAPAN
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTEE. (Coloured).

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM

J. B. TIGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP,
Adjacent to the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Casino, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms.
Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add.: "Peak-hl."
P. O. PEUSTNER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters
AND
Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

Don't Forget after the Show, Supper
and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Traction Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone: 373.
Telegraphic Address:
"Victoria." J. WITKORRELL,
Manager.

SIEN TING
Surgeon, Dentist
No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERM: VERY MODERATE.
Consultation

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

to Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGER.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
FRIDAY, 12th MAY.

8 A.M. "FATSHAN" 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 5 P.M. "KINSHAN"

SATURDAY, 13th MAY.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 8 A.M. "FATSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 5 P.M. "HEUNGSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAI SHAN" Tons 2008 | S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MAOAG TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th MAY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will
depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI AN".
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM", 568 Tons, and S.S. "NANNING", 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SANTU". These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (Formerly Finca),
Opposite the Baza [Pier].

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Birds of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies.

Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

"FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Exporting Dept. 17, 1900.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, 20, George Street, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 4th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, May 2, 1916. 435

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

FROM 1st May, 1916, the price of current for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 10 cents per unit. Discounts will remain as before.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, May 1, 1916. 436

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, George Street, Hong Kong, at 11.30 A.M. on MONDAY the 22nd May, 1916, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 4th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DUBOY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1916. 437

"LITTLE WONDER"

5 inch RECORDS.

The MARVEL of The Musical World.

30-cents each, 4 for \$1.00 cash.

Where the River Shannon flows Tennyson's My Wild Irish Rose

The Old Folks at Home

The Roving

O Promise Me

The Next Dance One Step

Stars and Stripes March

Medley No. 5

Caricatures

ASK TO HEAR THE LATEST.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

"A SCOUT IN FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong with topical illustrations for the benefit of War Charities.

ON SALE AT:-

Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Messrs. WISEMAN, LTD.,

Messrs. KELLY and WALSH, LTD.,

Messrs. WHITEHEAD,

Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,

and The China Mail, Ltd.

Price 50 Cents.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

YEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, '16.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wine & Liquors of the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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INTIMATIONS

"THE WISHING CAP"

A CHARMING OPERETTA will be performed by the Pupils of the Anglo-French School at St. Paul's Institute, Causeway Bay, on SATURDAY, May 13th, commencing at 3 p.m.

Admission - Adults \$1.00, Children 50 cents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1916. 432

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, May 15th

at 5.30 p.m.

IN

St. John's Cathedral

Vocalist:

Mrs. W. B. WALKER.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 431

NOTICE.

MAINS wishes to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that she is now offering a few Evening and Afternoon Gowns in lace, net and tulle at cost prices to clear. All this season's goods.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 434

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Underigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company and sign per procurement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 428

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Underigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society and sign per procurement.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 429

WOOLLENS, WORSTED, STUFFS AND COTTON TISSUES. BRADFORD (ENGLAND) MERCHANTS HAVING EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS WITH MANUFACTURERS, OFFER SERVICES AS BUYING AGENTS HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Apply "BRADFORD",
c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
London, W.C.1.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 429

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

"EARLY MORNING GOLF"

A BALL played on any portion of the Sand-Track, Grass Track, or in the Ditch on both sides of the fair Track must be lifted and dropped the fairway not nearer to the hole, under penalty of one stroke.

This Local Rule applies only to Early Morning Golf, and has been introduced to avoid annoyance to riders and ponies on the track.

Players are requested to keep their caddies off the fair when ponies are passing.

The above Local Rule is applicable to the Par Cup when played for in the early morning.

By Order of the COMMITTEE.

Hongkong, April 11, 1916. 528

SILIMPON (SEBATTI) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the best grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water spring tides.

Charters of Sibay Ray (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Covie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

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HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

AMERICA'S MERCHANT MARINE REQUIRES OFFICERS.

The question of finding a sufficient number of officers for the "American" merchant marine is becoming pressing in view of the large number of vessels now under construction in American shipyards.

In this connection the Army and Navy Journal says:

Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, recently drew the public's attention to the matter in a report on the number of vessels under construction in American shipyards, which was 230 at the time that he wrote. He suggested changes in the system of training young officers which might result in a more rapid production of men fit to exercise the responsibilities of command.

Mr. Redfield's figures were increased by Mr. H. L. Aldrich, an expert on shipbuilding and officer of "International Marine Engineering," who has estimated that there are today 252 ships at more than 1,000 tons building in the country's shipyards. He thinks the average size of the 252 vessels is about 5,000 tons. "The work already contracted for is enough to keep the yards busy at the rate they are going for the next three years."

The Standard Oil Company has twenty large tankers on the way, and it has been trying to buy shipbuilding facilities for itself in the belief that by such means it might pass construction more rapidly. The Texas Standard Oil Company has leased two yards near Bath, Me., which it proposes to buy down its own yards. Several Scandinavian countries are reported to be negotiating for the construction of steamers over here, the British and German yards being a busy with government work. Moreover, the general upward trend in price has made it possible for our yards to meet the prices of foreign builders should foreign competition later develop.

Mr. Aldrich, the authority quoted above, estimates that in the last year contracts for 220,000 tons of shipping have been let. Not only all the big yards are working to capacity, but several yards which closed for lack of orders a few years ago are being reopened, and the incorporation of new yards is contemplated. This all tends to point to Secretary Redfield's statement that we shall soon need hundreds of efficient officers for the merchant service.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the vast advantage to the navy of a well-trained mercantile marine upon which to draw for reserves. Admiral Mahan, indeed, declared it was impossible for an artificially restricted navy to exist, and that a successful navy was essentially based on a prosperous merchant fleet.

Details relative to the famous German 42-centimeter 16.5-in. howitzer are given by the "New York World," and quoted by the "Daily Express," as follows:

Weight of gun 97.45 tons

Weight of platform 41 tons

Length of barrel 31.61 ft.

Length of shell 41 ft.

Number of parts in gun 172

Railway cars to transport it 12

Depth of foundation 28 ft.

Casualties at Liege from first shot 1,700

Casualties from second shot 2,300

Namur and Maubeuge held out 23 shots

Fort Spier, Huy, held out 1 shot

Putting up gun takes 25-30 hours

Adjustment of range 6 hours

Gun fired from 300 yards

All windows broken within radius of 2 1/2 miles

Each shot costs £224

To serve gun it takes 200 men

The gun crew proper wear protectors over their mouths, eyes, and ears, and lie on their stomachs to keep from being injured by the shock of the discharge. The entire gun emplacement is mined, and the engineer in charge is sworn to blow up the gun if it is in any danger of capture.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

PERFECT UNITY.

1. The representatives of the Allied Governments assembled in Paris at the end of March unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

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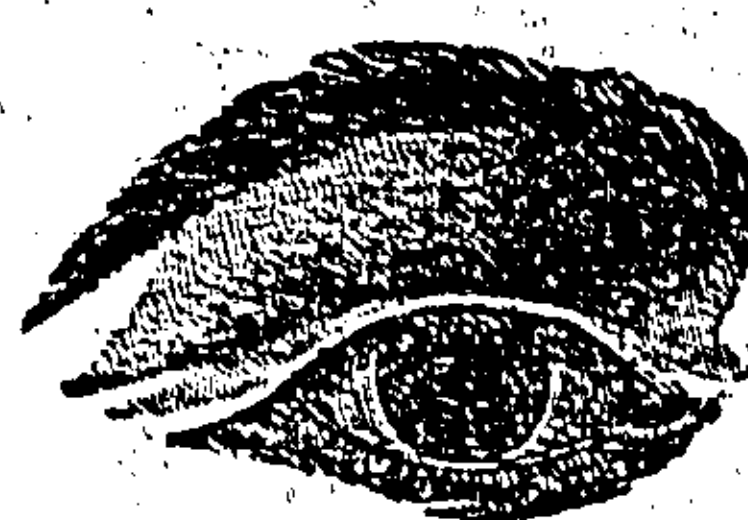
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INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEG

ROUGH ON CORNS

Paring a corn only brings but brief relief.

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SUMMER

UNDERWEAR

OF THE FINEST MAKES

"B.V.D."

"ERTEX"

OR

"FLEXINET"

ARE THE BEST.

ALSO IN

INDIA GAUZE

AND

WOOL and COTTON.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Dog and Cat Show at Grand Stand, Race Course, Happy Valley.
5 p.m.—Children's performance of 'The Wishing Cap' (operetta) at St. Paul's Institute, Causeway Bay.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, May 14—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

MONDAY, May 15—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.
5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital in St. John's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, May 16—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

WEDNESDAY, May 17—
Noon.—Meeting of Creditors of the Tung Kee and Wing Kee Firm.
Entire close for Gymkhana on May 27.

FRIDAY, May 19—
Noon.—Canton Bazaar Office Extraordinary Meetings.

SATURDAY, May 20—
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s Meeting.

MONDAY, May 22—
11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co.'s Meeting.

SATURDAY, May 27—
3.45 p.m.—Second Gymkhana Meeting of the Season.

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

THE KAISER AND THE WAR.

If the Kaiser has written a personal letter to President Wilson we doubt if the New York Correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" is correctly informed of the tenor of it when he states that the KAISER appeals to President Wilson to urge the Entente not to indefinitely prolong "useless efforts at revenge." There is no justification for regarding the Kaiser's efforts as "efforts of revenge." The objects of the Allies have been very clearly defined for the information of Germany and the whole world. Mr. Asquith in a public speech a few months ago reiterated what he affirmed at the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9th, 1914: "We shall never sheath the sword—which we have not lightly drawn—until Belgium—and I will now add Serbia—recover in full measure all and more than all that they have sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against aggression, until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." After more than eighteen months of warfare, Germany has begun to realise the fact that her dreams of permanent conquest are destined to be shattered, and, realising this, the German Chancellor, and the KAISER also it seems, have begun to play the role of the Injured Innocent. Certainly the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag a month ago, in which he indicated a programme calling for no annexation of Belgium and no annexation of French territory, was an important official utterance, indicating a greatly chastened spirit. A "political specialist" in the lobby of the Reichstag, interpreting the Chancellor's speech said: "He hinted only at the annexation of Courland and Lithuania, as chiefly inhabited by peoples of Germanic races. His peace-terms also included, as a guiding principle that under no circumstances must Poland revert to the Muscovite yoke. Furthermore, an independent Belgium must be a Flemish Belgium, freed from French influence and British 'vassalage.' The restitution of conquered French and Belgian territory, however, must be conditional upon Germany receiving binding guarantees that French territory will not in the future be a gateway through which Germany can be attacked, and that the independent Belgium will not be a British 'bulldog' against Germany." There is, of course not the slightest foundation for the suggestion that such conditions prevailed before Germany embarked on this unprecedented war. On the fundamental point the Chancellor in his speech said: "Let us suppose I suggest to Mr. Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace, and Mr. Asquith begins with a claim of definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace-conditions only one answer would be left, and this answer our sword must give." It is obvious to the entire world, in the light of the history of the past twenty months,

that until Prussia's military power is completely destroyed there can be no confidence that peace would long be preserved. In these circumstances, even if the German and Austrian troops had been already withdrawn from the new territory they have occupied during the progress of the war, it would still be premature to speak of the Allies' efforts to crush the menace of Prussian militarism as "efforts of revenge." The Chancellor described Germany's intention in these terms: "The sense and aim of this war are for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected, that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us, that every one in the world will concede to us the right of free exercise of our peaceful endeavours. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European Continent, which is now shaken to its very foundations. The peace which shall end this war shall be a lasting peace. It must not bear the germ of new wars, but must provide for all peaceful arrangement of European questions." We can welcome the change in Germany's "wishes" since the war began, and share in the view that the peace which shall end this war shall be a lasting peace, but that peace can never come until in Mr. Asquith's words, "the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." It is a perversion of the facts of history to suggest that any nation sought before the war to obstruct the "free exercise of Germany's peaceful endeavours." The aims and objects of these "peaceful endeavours" have, however, been fully revealed since Germany began this war, and the plain duty of the Allies is not to be content with the recovery of the lost territory, but to see that the thief shall be powerless to plunder again.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An old man in Mr. Wood's Court this morning described himself as a flying-pan mender. He was charged with street-crying and was fined \$1.

The Manila Observatory this afternoon reported the typhoon in the Pacific Ocean to be about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving north. The Observatory also gave warning of a depression in the northern part of the China Sea, advancing westward.

At the Public Auction on the 9th inst. of a small quantity of "Three Castles" Cigarettes, in 50s. patent tins, the sum of \$339.00 was realised in excess of the usual wholesale price for these popular cigarettes. A cheque for this amount has been sent by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. to Mr. W. A. Dowling, Treasurer of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. Mr. H. A. Lammert gave his services as Auctioneer gratuitously.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Two matches will be played in the First Division of the League to-morrow, and three in the Second Division. The teams and names of players are as under:

U.S.R.C. (A) vs. R.C.C. (A).
U.S.R.C. (B) vs. C.C. (B).
U.S.R.C. (C) vs. C.C. (C).
U.S.R.C. (D) vs. C.C. (D).
U.S.R.C. (E) vs. C.C. (E).
U.S.R.C. (F) vs. C.C. (F).
U.S.R.C. (G) vs. C.C. (G).
U.S.R.C. (H) vs. C.C. (H).
U.S.R.C. (I) vs. C.C. (I).
U.S.R.C. (J) vs. C.C. (J).

U.S.R.C. (K) vs. C.C. (K).
U.S.R.C. (L) vs. C.C. (L).
U.S.R.C. (M) vs. C.C. (M).
U.S.R.C. (N) vs. C.C. (N).
U.S.R.C. (O) vs. C.C. (O).
U.S.R.C. (P) vs. C.C. (P).
U.S.R.C. (Q) vs. C.C. (Q).
U.S.R.C. (R) vs. C.C. (R).
U.S.R.C. (S) vs. C.C. (S).
U.S.R.C. (T) vs. C.C. (T).

U.S.R.C. (U) vs. C.C. (U).
U.S.R.C. (V) vs. C.C. (V).
U.S.R.C. (W) vs. C.C. (W).
U.S.R.C. (X) vs. C.C. (X).
U.S.R.C. (Y) vs. C.C. (Y).
U.S.R.C. (Z) vs. C.C. (Z).

U.S.R.C. (AA) vs. C.C. (AA).
U.S.R.C. (AB) vs. C.C. (AB).
U.S.R.C. (AC) vs. C.C. (AC).
U.S.R.C. (AD) vs. C.C. (AD).
U.S.R.C. (AE) vs. C.C. (AE).
U.S.R.C. (AF) vs. C.C. (AF).
U.S.R.C. (AG) vs. C.C. (AG).
U.S.R.C. (AH) vs. C.C. (AH).
U.S.R.C. (AI) vs. C.C. (AI).
U.S.R.C. (AJ) vs. C.C. (AJ).

U.S.R.C. (AK) vs. C.C. (AK).
U.S.R.C. (AL) vs. C.C. (AL).
U.S.R.C. (AM) vs. C.C. (AM).
U.S.R.C. (AN) vs. C.C. (AN).
U.S.R.C. (AO) vs. C.C. (AO).
U.S.R.C. (AP) vs. C.C. (AP).
U.S.R.C. (AQ) vs. C.C. (AQ).
U.S.R.C. (AR) vs. C.C. (AR).
U.S.R.C. (AS) vs. C.C. (AS).
U.S.R.C. (AT) vs. C.C. (AT).

U.S.R.C. (AU) vs. C.C. (AU).
U.S.R.C. (AV) vs. C.C. (AV).
U.S.R.C. (AW) vs. C.C. (AW).
U.S.R.C. (AX) vs. C.C. (AX).
U.S.R.C. (AY) vs. C.C. (AY).
U.S.R.C. (AZ) vs. C.C. (AZ).

U.S.R.C. (BA) vs. C.C. (BA).
U.S.R.C. (BB) vs. C.C. (BB).
U.S.R.C. (BC) vs. C.C. (BC).
U.S.R.C. (BD) vs. C.C. (BD).
U.S.R.C. (BE) vs. C.C. (BE).
U.S.R.C. (BF) vs. C.C. (BF).
U.S.R.C. (BG) vs. C.C. (BG).
U.S.R.C. (BH) vs. C.C. (BH).
U.S.R.C. (BI) vs. C.C. (BI).
U.S.R.C. (BJ) vs. C.C. (BJ).

U.S.R.C. (BK) vs. C.C. (BK).
U.S.R.C. (BL) vs. C.C. (BL).
U.S.R.C. (BM) vs. C.C. (BM).
U.S.R.C. (BN) vs. C.C. (BN).
U.S.R.C. (BO) vs. C.C. (BO).
U.S.R.C. (BP) vs. C.C. (BP).
U.S.R.C. (BQ) vs. C.C. (BQ).
U.S.R.C. (BR) vs. C.C. (BR).
U.S.R.C. (BS) vs. C.C. (BS).
U.S.R.C. (BT) vs. C.C. (BT).

U.S.R.C. (BU) vs. C.C. (BU).
U.S.R.C. (BV) vs. C.C. (BV).
U.S.R.C. (BW) vs. C.C. (BW).
U.S.R.C. (BX) vs. C.C. (BX).
U.S.R.C. (BY) vs. C.C. (BY).
U.S.R.C. (BZ) vs. C.C. (BZ).

U.S.R.C. (CA) vs. C.C. (CA).
U.S.R.C. (CB) vs. C.C. (CB).
U.S.R.C. (CC) vs. C.C. (CC).
U.S.R.C. (CD) vs. C.C. (CD).
U.S.R.C. (CE) vs. C.C. (CE).
U.S.R.C. (CF) vs. C.C. (CF).
U.S.R.C. (CG) vs. C.C. (CG).
U.S.R.C. (CH) vs. C.C. (CH).
U.S.R.C. (CI) vs. C.C. (CI).
U.S.R.C. (CJ) vs. C.C. (CJ).

U.S.R.C. (CK) vs. C.C. (CK).
U.S.R.C. (CL) vs. C.C. (CL).
U.S.R.C. (CM) vs. C.C. (CM).
U.S.R.C. (CN) vs. C.C. (CN).
U.S.R.C. (CO) vs. C.C. (CO).
U.S.R.C. (CP) vs. C.C. (CP).
U.S.R.C. (CQ) vs. C.C. (CQ).
U.S.R.C. (CR) vs. C.C. (CR).
U.S.R.C. (CS) vs. C.C. (CS).
U.S.R.C. (CT) vs. C.C. (CT).

U.S.R.C. (CU) vs. C.C. (CU).
U.S.R.C. (CV) vs. C.C. (CV).
U.S.R.C. (CW) vs. C.C. (CW).
U.S.R.C. (CX) vs. C.C. (CX).
U.S.R.C. (CY) vs. C.C. (CY).
U.S.R.C. (CZ) vs. C.C. (CZ).

U.S.R.C. (DA) vs. C.C. (DA).
U.S.R.C. (DB) vs. C.C. (DB).
U.S.R.C. (DC) vs. C.C. (DC).
U.S.R.C. (DD) vs. C.C. (DD).
U.S.R.C. (DE) vs. C.C. (DE).
U.S.R.C. (DF) vs. C.C. (DF).
U.S.R.C. (DG) vs. C.C. (DG).
U.S.R.C. (DH) vs. C.C. (DH).
U.S.R.C. (DI) vs. C.C. (DI).
U.S.R.C. (DJ) vs. C.C. (DJ).

U.S.R.C. (DK) vs. C.C. (DK).
U.S.R.C. (DL) vs. C.C. (DL).
U.S.R.C. (DM) vs. C.C. (DM).
U.S.R.C. (DN) vs. C.C. (DN).
U.S.R.C. (DO) vs. C.C. (DO).
U.S.R.C. (DP) vs. C.C. (DP).
U.S.R.C. (DQ) vs. C.C. (DQ).
U.S.R.C. (DR) vs. C.C. (DR).
U.S.R.C. (DS) vs. C.C. (DS).
U.S.R.C. (DT) vs. C.C. (DT).

U.S.R.C. (DU) vs. C.C. (DU).
U.S.R.C. (DV) vs. C.C. (DV).
U.S.R.C. (DW) vs. C.C. (DW).
U.S.R.C. (DX) vs. C.C. (DX).
U.S.R.C. (DY) vs. C.C. (DY).
U.S.R.C. (DZ) vs. C.C. (DZ).

A MOTOR CAR'S NUMBER PLATE.

POLICE RESERVE CASE AGAINST MR. J. H. N. MODY.

"DON'T BE SARCASTIC."

"I don't think it is worth your while being sarcastic about the Police Reserve," was the rejoinder of Mr. F. C. Jenkin to Mr. J. H. N. Mody in the Police Court this morning during a case in which Mr. J. H. N. Mody was charged with having an inadequate rear light to his car when passing over Morrison Hill (Gap Road) on May Day.

Mr. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve, prosecuted and gave evidence, and Mr. Gardiner defended, pleading not guilty on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner took a preliminary objection, under section "Responsibilities," stating that he thought that the summons had been taken out against the wrong party. He did not think that the Legislature could possibly mean that the owner of the car should be summoned when he was only riding in the car and the lights were controlled by the driver.

Mr. Wood thought on first reading the section that it meant that the owner should be summoned but he would make enquiries.

Mr. Jenkin, in the box, said that about ten minutes to ten on the evening of May 1st he saw a motor car, which eventually turned out to be the defendant's, pass over the top of Morrison Hill (Gap Road) near the Naval Hospital. He could not distinguish the number and he went after the car and stopped it. He drew the attention of the driver very politely to the rear lamp on the car and to the fact that the number was not showing properly.

The Magistrate asked what was the cause, and witness replied that the cause was double—the lamp was bad and the number plate. There was just a glimmer coming from the lamp; the light was extremely bad and the number could not be seen. Defendant stepped out of the car and asked witness what was wrong. Witness told him that was wrong. They went together to the back of the car and Mr. Mody claimed that the light was a perfect one and that the number was quite all right and that it was one which he had used some time. There was a lady in the car with Mr. Mody who said to witness that his sight was failing and also that he was a fool. The defendant and witness went back about five yards from the car. Mr. Mody became very excited, and in reply to Mr. Jenkin's question as to whether he could see the light, he said: "Certainly, I can see it." Instead of acting in the sporting manner he might have done, Mr. Mody said that the matter was petty and that he was exceeding his duty. Witness added that he could only distinguish the number about three paces from the car and that was when the car was stationary.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Gardiner, witness said that he only used glasses for reading and that he was supposed to have very long sight. He did not wear glasses out of doors at all.

Regarding Mr. Gardiner's first point as to the proper person to be summoned, Mr. Jenkin said that the reason why the owner was summoned in that case was because he got down from the car and challenged the statement that the light was not burning all right. Mr. Jenkin did not recollect the driver of the car getting down. The car had been stopped before and the lady in the car was under the impression that he had stopped it on a previous occasion.

Mr. Gardiner: So you know that the light used is a regulation light and that it has been used and passed in Hongkong until the advent of these Special Police Reserves?

Mr. Jenkin retorted that he did not think it was worth while for Mr. Gardiner to be sarcastic about the Special Police. He (witness) did not know if it was a regulation light or not.

Do you know that Mr. Mody has never been challenged before?

Witness: I can't help that; he was on this occasion.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve, corroborated.

Mr. Mody said it was a powerful electric light attached to the rear of the car driven by a woman and it had never gone wrong all the time he had had the car. The light could be seen at least thirty yards away on the night in question he was quite able to see the number. He said that emphatically.

After leaving Mr. Jenkin he went straight to the motor garage and saw Mr. Lauritsen to satisfy himself as to the light. It was burning the same power all the time.

Mr. Jenkin: I think you were a little increased at being stopped.

Defendant answered that he was. It took you were extremely angry!

Garrison Sergt-Major A. E. Hurlo said he also saw the light on the rear of the car in Des Vaux Road, and that the number was visible for about thirty yards.

After evidence of the driver, Mr. Wood agreed to the suggestion made by Mr. Gardiner to see the lamp this evening, and adjourned the case till Tuesday.

JUDGES IN APPEAL COURT DIFFER.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT BELOW TO STAND.

The judgment of Sir Haviland de Sautmarez K.C., H.M.B. Supreme Court of China and Mr. Justice Gompertz in connection with the appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, arising out of an application by which Tong Shun, a Chinese merchant formerly of California, sought to have set aside a mortgage on certain Hongkong properties held by Fung Ping Shan and Fung Yu Chai, traders and bankers of Bonham Strand.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton of Messrs Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston, was for the appellants and defendants and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Edgar Davidson, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings office represented the respondent and plaintiff.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster represented Mr. E. H. Sharp who is absent from the Colony.

At a previous court it was stated that on December 24th, 1913, defendants (appellants) who were merchants and bankers of high standing in Hongkong—directors of various concerns—including the bank which was particularly concerned here—lent \$12,000 on the property to the person who mortgaged the property to them and who was a man known by the name of Tong Shun. The mortgage was identified to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, by the firm of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, they having known the mortgagor for several years and having done a good deal of land business for the mortgagor in the name of Tong Shun, apart from the particular transaction which was now in question. In all they had put through about 24 deals extending over a period of some years and prior to the date of the present action. A broker with the name of "Mak" acted in that concern, and he said he had known the mortgagor by the name of Tong Shun for ten years. In the examination of the title deeds by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston certain instruments relating to that particular property were found in the register in the Land Office; they related to the balance of this property by the mortgagor and extended over a period of 41 years.

The respondent (plaintiff) Tong Shun had lived in America for 40 years. During that time he had been to Hongkong only once, and from America he had altogether transmitted \$58,000. The President in his judgment came to the conclusion that the appeal must be allowed but as his opinion differed from that of the Puisne Judge the judgment of the court below would stand.

Mr. Justice Gompertz read a lengthy judgment in favour of the respondent.

THE MAGISTRACY.

EXPORTING AND IMPORTING WITHOUT PERMITS.

A Chinese was charged in Mr. Wood's Court this morning with exporting cigarettes without a permit. One defendant carried \$340 and Mr. Wood ordered this to be forfeited and imposed a fine of \$1.

Three Chinese of the S.S. "Tai Shan" were charged with importing rice without the required permit.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Acting Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said defendants brought from Shanghai 37 bags of rice which was prohibited from export in Shanghai, so that defendants had really smuggled it. The rice was not on the manifest. It would be impossible for the Import and Export Department to control German trade, or any trade, if goods were allowed to come into the port unmanifested.

Each defendant was fined \$200 and the rice was ordered to be confiscated.

RECKLESS RIDING OF BICYCLES.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$10 each on two Chinese for recklessly riding bicycles at Yimnait. Inspector Clark, of the Police Reserve, said defendants were making the figure eight all over the road in a dangerous manner.

RETURNED EMIGRANT FINED \$500.

A Chinese who had been absent from China in America for 29 years was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with having in his possession two revolvers—Smith Wesson and Browning—and a quantity of ammunition. He said he was going back to his native country in the Sinking district which is about 30 or 40 miles west of Canton.

Inspector Brazil said defendant was a passenger on board the "Empress of Russia" and was arrested in Commarig Road. Passengers on the ship were asked by the Police to declare all arms but defendant did not declare his. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$500 and the money was paid.

LOOKING FOR A BROTHER.

Charged with being on the premises of the "China Mail" a coolie was fined \$2 by Mr. Wood. Defendant, who said he went there to look for a brother, was caught by members of the staff. A small bundle of type was found near the defendant.

THE WAR IN WEST CHINA.

EXPERIENCES OF A FOREIGN PEACEMAKER.

THRILLING TALE OF ADVENTURE.

The following letter from Dr. Herbert J. Rudl, of Suifu, Szechuan, on his experiences as peacemaker between the two opposing armies in the circumstances of great danger, is published by permission in the N. C. Daily News.

Suifu, April 13.

On March 24 the military situation in Suifu took on a new aspect. General Feng sent for Tompkins and me to undertake peace negotiations between himself and the Yunnan army. Dr. Tompkins went four days' journey to meet Tsai An, the Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionist army, while I went two stages southward to meet General Liu to postpone his attack on Suifu to allow for discussion of peace terms. By March 23 these local negotiations led to the sending of staff representatives from both local armies to meet the Southern Commander, Tsai An. I escorted these men and we had two long interviews with him after which he sent back with us a member of his own staff to confer with General Feng and to visit Governor Chen in Chengtu.

ARMISTICE ARRANGED.

About the time these negotiations started we learned also of Yuan Shih-kai's withdrawal of the monarchy. This is, of course, only the first of the demands of the Revolutionists. They can never safely acknowledge allegiance to Yuan as president. And for Yuan to appoint himself President to succeed his monarchy is to make a mockery of republican government. An armistice has been arranged, however, and negotiations are progressing according to which Governor Chen and General Feng are to co-operate with the Revolutionists in calling for an assembly to elect a new president.

Several thousand Yunnan and Szechuan revolutionaries are pressing in towards Suifu, threatening to take the city. The revolutionists are active in all directions. The Yunnan army, except for the convenience of foreigners and for military operations.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

One of our most interesting experiences in peacemaking was at Lihchi, a walled city of some 10,000 population, two stages east of Suifu. When we had been in a state of siege for two days, Captain Su with 120 Szechuan troops held the city in the name of the old government. Several companies of Szechuan revolutionaries were attacking the city from all directions. Life firing was almost continuous.

The higher officers from both armies who were with me were the right men to appeal to both sides to stop fighting; but while the battle was on, it was no easy matter to carry on negotiations. The revolutionists attacking the city were largely of the younger type, and of a more determined character than the old government.

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THE OFFICER OF THE NORTHERN ARMY, tried to send a letter to Captain Su. These who carried the letter were shot at from the city wall and they returned to the besieger's headquarters, where we were staying, nearly a mile from the city.

It was then decided that the only hope of communicating with the city was in the city was for the foreigner to take the lead. I approached with the American flag to within about 100 yards of the West gate. Then it became necessary to dash across the street in open view of the rifles on the city wall. Several soldiers passed across in front of me and were shot at. A citizen lay dead in the street where he had been shot only a few hours before, by those same rifles on the city wall. But no progress could be made until the foreigner got much nearer the wall than we were then.

On the opposite side of the street a passage way had been broken through under cover from house to house so that one could approach to within 20 yards of the city wall without being in range of the rifles. But the street had to be crossed first of all. I made a dash for it and my dash was immediately followed by the crack of a rifle and the bullet came whizzing past. After this it took only a few moments to make my way to the nearest point to the city wall. A Chinese guide led the way and called out that a foreigner had arrived to talk terms of peace. But the rifles kept on firing.

A TENSE MOMENT.

I myself approached the door and called out that it really was a foreigner and that there were no soldiers close to me. I waved my arm out of the door and called on them to stop shooting. I ran past the door casing, with one eye and saw a soldier squinting through a hole in the wall looking straight at me. But he did not shoot. I repeated my call and stepped out in full view under a dozen rifles and other savage guns, any one of which might easily have finished me in an instant. But the foreigner at least did not belong to the enemy and any presence was proof of a responsible communication without military backing. The guns on the wall were silenced and a letter to the captain passed in through the city gate.

In going from the Revolutionist headquarters to the city gate, Dr. Tompkins had suddenly appeared on the scene, as he was returning with some Red Cross boats from Lihchi. Dr. Tompkins succeeded in getting his boats up past the city that night. But my companions and I had to work all afternoon and until nine o'clock the next day to get the besieged army out of the city under the protecting escort of a Catholic priest and even then, the local guard in the city kept up the firing until the Revolutionary army had entered the city and taken possession.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

VERDUN

METHODS OF MEETING GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 11. A semi-official statement explains the methods of meeting the German attacks at Verdun.

It says that under a deluge of large shells the French begin to yield small parts of the first line. Then, as soon as the storm has passed, the infantry rushes forward and recaptures them.

"The enemy is incapable of holding the torn-up ground of which his bombardment enables him to effect a precarious occupation, and any attempt at a further advance is broken against formidable obstacles."

There is a growing discrepancy between the efficiency of the enemy's heavy artillery and the strength of his infantry. Consequently repeated attacks bring him no tactical advantage but only ever-growing losses, as in warfare of this kind the attack inevitably exhausts itself more than the defence. The enemy's persistence is no reason for alarm, but the reverse.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS TIGRIS.

PERMUT, May 11.

The Russians have overcome their mountain difficulties and are advancing down hill, pursuing the Turks, who are heading for the Tigris Valley.

The military authorities, however, anticipate a strenuous resistance by the strong fortifications at Khamsen, where the Turks have been heavily reinforced.

THE ARREST OF LIEBNECHT.

MOTION FOR HIS RELEASE DECLINED.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.

The Business Committee of the Reichstag has declined a motion by the Socialists asking for the release of Dr. Liebnicht (their leader) and the postponement of his trial on a charge of inciting the crowd at the demonstration at Potsdam on May 1st.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, May 11.

The steamer *Dobson* has been sunk.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

THE VACANT OFFICES.

LONDON, May 11.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Derby are mentioned in connection with the vacant Viceroyalty of Ireland.

Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, is the latest nominee for the Irish Secretaryship.

A NATIONALIST APPEAL.

The Nationalist Appeal is appealing to the people of Ireland to support the constitutional movement, which has accomplished so much for Ireland during the last fifteen years, and warns the people that the alternative is futile revolution and anarchy.

TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

LONDON, May 11.

Sir Roger Casement is to be tried on Monday.

NEW WIRELESS INVENTIONS.

MARCONI EXPERIMENTS WITH FAR-REACHING RESULTS.

Senatore Marconi has been engaged in research work in Italy, where he has been able to carry out some important experiments and tests. He advises that the results obtained are far-reaching and directly concern the future practice of the entire science of wireless telegraphy and telephony, over both long or short distances, no matter whether conducted by means of ordinary sparks, quenched sparks or continuous waves.

He is now engaged in making applications for the patents, which will probably be applied at once in Italy to military purposes. By these means results heretofore impossible will be obtained.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

IMPORTANT MANCHESTER VIEWS.

LONDON, May 11.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution affirming the necessity for excluding trading in the Empire by our enemies after the war, and the desirability of preferential and reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the Empire and, as far as possible, with our Allies.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

THE NEED FOR MORE SHIPS.

LONDON, May 11.

Sir Owen Phillips in a speech said British shipping losses, owing to submarines, had been less than 5 per cent. per annum down to April 30th. He emphasised our urgent need of more and still more merchantmen, which owing to high prices could only be secured by an immense outlay of capital. Hence capital needed special facilities in the shape of modified taxation or otherwise.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(With Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

CRITICAL SITUATION IN SHANTUNG.

PEKING, May 11.

A meeting was held at the President's Palace yesterday to consider a report on the critical situation in the province of Shantung.

Chong Sun has despatched 3,000 troops to protect the Tsinan Railway.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SEEKING A LOAN.

PEKING, May 11.

The Government is negotiating with the Banque Industrielle for a loan of two million dollars.

PRESIDENT TO ENTERTAIN JAPANESE MINISTER.

PEKING, May 11.

President Yuan Shih Kai is to entertain the Japanese Minister and other influential Japanese.

JEWS AND PEACE TERMS.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORTED OFFERED TO BRITAIN.

To unite all the forces in the Anglo-Jewish community in a movement to secure the rights of Jews after the war, the "National Union for Jewish Rights" has been formed and held its first meeting last month in London. Mr. Lucien Wolf said that with the triumph of the Allies great transfers of territories would take place, and these would involve the fate of large aggregations of Jewish people. The Union demanded equal rights with their fellow-citizens in all the countries in which they might be living after the war. Mr. Israel Zangwill said he had heard on good authority that the Germans were offering England peace terms, among them being the offer of Mesopotamia. That might be the Jews' chance, if it came to pass, but he had heard that the British Government had refused to accept a piece of Canada or a piece of Australia. The Premier of different colonies were in London now and, perhaps, it might be possible to make a bargain with some of them to give Jews land free. England was a country that would have most to say at the close of the war, and upon England, therefore, fell the responsibility of doing her utmost for the Jews of the world.

If England got Palestine, Mr. Zangwill hoped a Jewish Governor would be appointed, but he added, "We must not count our chickens before they are hatched."

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FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, rub the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then rub a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the spot of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

VERDUN.

APPRECIABLE SLACKENING OF GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, May 11.

A communique states that there is an appreciable slackening of German activities in the Verdun region. Minor French successes are reported in other sectors of the line.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

A STRIKING ANNOUNCEMENT.

MELBOURNE, May 11.

The time has arrived when Australia should furnish her own war expenditure, if not lead money to the Imperial Government.

This striking announcement was made by Mr. Higgins in his Budget speech. He added that the wealth of Australia was estimated at £1,000,000,000 and the income at £200,000,000. Nevertheless there was urgent need of economy. He estimated the receipts at £89,000,000 and the expenditure at £76,000,000. No further export of gold would be allowed during the war.

The Defence expenditure is given as £70,000,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A STORY OF KUT.

EFFORTS TO FREE THE BESIEGED GARRISON.

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, stated that between the 11th April and 29th of April, British aeroplanes dropped 18,750 pounds of food, besides medical and other stores, at Kut. Throughout the operations only one British aeroplane was lost.

THE VERDUN REGION.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 10.

The Germans brought masses of new heavy and quick-firing artillery to the battle west of the Meuse, where they launched attacks with two corps of Rheinisch and Fomernian troops. They gained nothing but suffered great losses.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

NO FURTHER EXTREME MEASURES NECESSARY.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that he had reason to believe that there would be no further necessity for extreme measures regarding the Irish rebels; but he could not give any undertaking concerning the matter.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

INQUIRIES INTO THE LATEST CASES OF PIRACY.

LONDON, May 11.

America is investigating the sinking of the *Cyprus* and asking whether the liner was an auxiliary or a merchantman.

It is understood that the American Consul at Queenstown reported to the State Department that the *Cyprus* was torpedoed without warning. Three other submarine attacks on merchantmen are also attracting the attention of Washington. Germany to-day semi-officially admits the torpedoing of the *Sussex*, and offers reparation to the United States.

DOMINION M.P.'S. TO VISIT ENGLAND.

JULY INVASION TO SEE WAR ORGANISATION.

The proposal having received official approval, the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, has cabled to the branches in the Parliaments of the Overseas Dominions asking them to choose representatives to visit the United Kingdom in July to see the efforts that are being made in the prosecution of the war, and to exchange opinions on war questions.

The numbers invited are: Australia and Canada, 10 each; South Africa, 6; New Zealand, 4; and Newfoundland, 2. It was pointed out that as the proposed visit was of a strictly business character, it was impossible to invite ladies. A reply has already been received from the branch in Canada, accepting the invitation.

The Western India Turf Club has recently made donations amounting to two lakhs of rupees to various war funds. With the amounts previously subscribed, the total it has contributed to war funds up to date is Rs. 4,47,000. The Club has also subscribed Rs. 21,000 to hospitals and other charitable institutions in India.

THE MEANING OF VERDUN.

WEST OF THE MEUSE.

A Paris telegram of six weeks ago said: "There is no inclination in Paris to regard too lightly the possibility of the success of the enemy's attempt now in progress to encircle the French position of Mort Homme, which, if it succeeded, would inevitably involve a withdrawal to a new line, Avocourt-Esnes-Chaumont-Cumieres. In order to achieve this end the enemy must first capture Hill 304, which has been heavily bombarded. It is true that he had not succeeded in emerging from Avocourt Wood, but further north, about 1,400 yards south-west of Mort Homme and about 2,200 yards north-west of Hill 304, he managed to reach the lower slopes of the little mound known as the Mamelon d'Hancourt. His further progress will depend upon how many men he is prepared to lose, for his task as soon as he comes out in force into the open country will be appallingly difficult. Hill 304, which commands the adjacent woods, is a sort of glacis whose completely bare and slippery slopes will be a stiff climb under enemy artillery fire."

Generally speaking, Verdun seems even harder to approach on the west bank of the Meuse than on the east, where the enemy has hitherto met so many sanguinary checks, but where there is no reason to suppose he has abandoned his intention of renewing his attacks. Meanwhile increasing activity in the Argonne seems to suggest that the enemy may be contemplating a repetition of the attempt to cut off Verdun by a combined encircling movement—a movement which ended in September, 1914, in his being driven back from Chateau.

THE ROAD TO VERDUN.

The following is a translation of a letter written by a Frenchman serving on the hills of communication near Verdun.

March 15.—You must excuse me for this long silence. Known in my detachment for the last three weeks while camping in this big village we have been having a very sad time, often passing whole nights at the wheels of our lorries. When we are able to rest I sleep and lace about, and feel utterly averse from writing letters. You need not be anxious about my health, it was never better.

He had just arrived in this region on February 22 when my detachment began its service for the transport of shells into the region which you can well guess. These shells, which we fetch from a neighbouring station, are transported a very great distance in uninterrupted convoys, making an endless chain on a wide road reserved exclusively for automobiles.

On the return journey we take wounded emigrants, or come back empty, and each outgoing represents for us from 15 to 25 hours at the wheel—when it is not 24—and for our lorries 150 to 200 kilometres. This night and day.

On arriving here we did the journey twice almost without stopping; thus it is to say, 48 hours without sleep and almost without eating.

It was so terribly hard, that it was decided that there should be only one chauffeur per lorry and that we should take it in turns. You know that we are supposed to be two on every lorry. I do not know if you can imagine what it means to drive one of these lorries weighing five tons and carrying an equal weight in shells, either during a descent of 12 or 14 per cent., and with a lorry just in front and one just behind, or driving during a frosty night, or without lights for short intervals when nearing the front.

"Can you see a driver alone on his lorry, whose eyes are shutting when a shock wakes him suddenly, who is obliged to sing, to sit very upright, to sweep at himself, so as not to sleep, not to throw his lorry into a ravine, not to get it stuck in the mud, not to knock to pieces the one in front? And then the hundreds and hundreds of cars coming in the contrary direction whose lights blind him! If you can imagine all this, be happy that you can spend your nights comfortably asleep in a bed."

The show has disappeared. The day before yesterday I left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and returned yesterday morning at 10. I slept yesterday from 1 to 7 and from 10 till 8 a.m. To-day there is a radiant sun, it is the spring which makes all things joyous. Life is good.

EFFECT OF VERDUN.

A letter received from a neutral contains the following interesting passage:—Verdun is the greatest advertisement the Allies have ever had in neutral countries. In Germany it had a terrible effect. A Dutch friend of mine went the other day to Cologne, to see some relations of his wife. He was not allowed to enter the city, but had to stay at the station. His relations were sent for, and they were allowed a short interview in the presence of an officer. Why? The city was in an uproar. The people saw the enormous masses of wounded arriving from Verdun, and clamoured for the end of the war. Troops had to be summoned, and rifle fire was heard at the station, as well as wild shouting from the Domplatz (Cathedral square), which is not far from the station. That is all my friend knows about it. He was bundled back into a train and had to leave.

I do not wish to exaggerate the importance of such scenes, but the feeling they disclose is certainly not without significance.

BATTLE OF 5,000,000 SHELLS.

Some information on the huge concentration of artillery by means of which the Germans expected to beat down the French resistance before Verdun is given by the "Petit Parisien" in a message of March 10.

The whole of the available German artillery, it says, was transported to the region of Verdun; batteries were withdrawn from Russia and Serbia.

Altogether 3,000 cannon thundered when the great bombardment opened on February 21. The deluge of shells on the French lines was such that not a yard of ground was spared. In the town of Verdun there fell a projectile from the German 289s every four minutes during a period of 15 hours. North of Verdun and in the vicinity of Forges certain French positions were for ten hours the targets of more than 100,000 shells of every dimension save that of the 77, which was not employed by the Germans in this bombardment. In a comparatively small space of terrain 5,000 tons of explosives fell during a few hours. In 15 days 3,000,000 shells ploughed the ground held by the defenders of Verdun.

The region of Verdun has, indeed, become a veritable iron mine, since 240,000 tons of that metal is now buried in the soil.

COLONEL REPINGTON ON VERDUN.

Lieut.-Col. Repington, the "Times" military expert, who visited General Joffre on the western fighting front, stated when he returned to England in the beginning of April, that the situation was to General Joffre's liking. "They are 30 German divisions at Verdun compared with 34 before the British front, showing either that the Germans intend to attack the British or they expect the British to attack them. The rest of the German line is thinly held, and it is destitute of reserves. The Germans expected to capture Verdun in four days."

The situation was critical on February 25th when General Petain brought his second army up, and took over the command. An important task was to re-establish the French mastery of the air. The Germans had become so emboldened that they bombed the French battalions on the march from 400 yards. The French aviators restored the balance in the second week of March. Now no German aeroplane penetrates the French lines. General Joffre is enthusiastic over General Petain's use of heavy artillery, which renders his force so supple that medium French ordnance out-fight the enemy's heaviest. The French artillery fight day and night and hold every road, mine, wood and outpost under fire. There were no Germans within 31 miles and the enemy cannot be certain of a moment's rest even if General Petain gives ground. He exacts three lives for one. The Verdun front is carpeted with German dead, the whole line having been drained of men and guns to save the Crown Prince from failure. The morale of the French army was never higher. The French trust their chiefs and are confident of victory. General Joffre and General Castelnau have ample resources.

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